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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/855,761	05/16/2001	Po-Sheng Shih	SUND 201	8874

23995 7590 05/03/2005

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EXAMINER

ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2674

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/855,761

Applicant(s)

PO-SHENG SHIH

Examiner

Abbas I Abdulsalam

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 13.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/08/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited references over Kotani et al. (USPN 6101536) and Wasilewski et al. (USPN 5341425) do not teach signals being entered by a user at the transmitting terminal for directing the transmission of images to a remote location. However, as shown in the art rejection below, Kotani teaches receiving an image from a remote image transmitting terminal 20 through the network 100, and the image transmitting terminal (20) includes a mouse (28) and a keyboard (30) as shown in Fig. 1 (20, 28, 30, 100). See col. 3, lines 62-66.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Both Kotani et al. (USPN 6101536) and Wasilewski et al. (USPN 5341425) teach about image transmission and one of ordinary skill in the art would have looked toward Wasilewski for the manner by which image transmission takes place.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotani et al. (USPN 6101536) in view of Wasilewski et al. (USPN 5341425).

Regarding claims 1, 15 and 18, Kotani teaches the image transmitting terminal used as image signal generating device which serves to receive a video camera control signal to control the camera and to execute the signal for transmission to a network through which transmission of an image to a remote monitoring takes place (col. 3, lines 9-18 and 63-66). Specifically, Kotani discloses the use of network (100) with respect to the monitoring terminal (60) transmitting control signals to the image-transmitting terminal (20). Kotani also teaches the monitoring terminal and transmitting terminal contain a software (410) and multiple softwares respectively (col. 4, lines 1-5, 32-36, Fig 1 & Fig 2). Kotani further discloses the image receiving software (412) for displaying the image data transmitted in a packet format from the image transmitting terminal, and a map management software (413) having graphic user interface (col. 4, lines 32-45 and Fig 2). Kotani teaches that the image transmission is made by a request from the image receiving software (412) to the image transmitting software (422), which in turn transmits the requested data (col. 6, lines 7-14). In addition Kotani teaches the monitoring terminal (60) with

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respect to memory (124, 125 126) as well as various method of storing the data (col. 15, lines 9-19 & Fig 1). However, Kotani does not disclose the user input being directly at the transmitting terminals. Wasilewski on the other hand teaches transmission sites (22, 24, 28) at each of which is provided with own broadcast key, and a common system key. For example at transmission site (22), the system key (40) and unique broadcast key (42) are convolved in a predetermined manner to generate a unique data encryption key for that transmission site (see the abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kotani's system of image transmission to include Wasilewski's encrypted keys at transmission site. One would have been motivated in view of the suggestion in Wasilewski encrypted keys at the transmission site can be used as a user input at the transmitting site. The use of encrypted keys helps function data transmission system as taught by Wasilewski et al.

In addition, with respect to claims 2, those skilled in the art would have ascertained that securely entering encryption key data from a keyboard is well known.

Regarding claims 3, 6 and 8, Kotani teaches a network (100) along with image transmitting terminal (20). See Fig. 1.

Regarding claims 4, 16 and 19, Kotani teaches receiving an image from the remote image transmitting terminal 20 through the network (100). It would have been obvious that the communication network could be the Internet.

Regarding claims 5 and 7, Kotani teaches transmitting a video camera control c or e corresponding to a control instruction for the video camera entered by the operator from the keyboard 130 or the mouse 128 to the image-transmitting terminal.

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Regarding claims 9 and 11, Kotani teaches the use of bus (39) as shown in Fig. 1

Regarding claim 10, Kotani teaches the use and method of storing in a memory medium including optical disk, and non-volatile memory card. See col. 15, lines 9-18. It would have been obvious that the use of optical disk can be functionally equivalent to a computer readable card such as PCMCIA.

Regarding claim 12, Kotani teaches the state of the display when grouping of icons is displayed as shown in Fig 13.

Regarding claims 13-14, Kotani the camera control panel (640) in conjunction with the image receiving software (412) receiving the data of a captured frame in the from of divided packets See col. 6, lines 1-14 and Fig 8. It would have been obvious the camera along with image receiving software involves processing with respect photographing.

Regarding claims 17 and 20, Saxena teaches an integrated communication center user interface with extended message panel including the use of option buttons such as dial (432) and quick fax (436). See Fig. 5.

Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abbas I Abdulsalam whose telephone number is (571) 272-7685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Edouard can be reached on (571) 272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abbas Abdulsalam

Examiner

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April 30, 2005


XIAO WU
PRIMARY EXAMINER